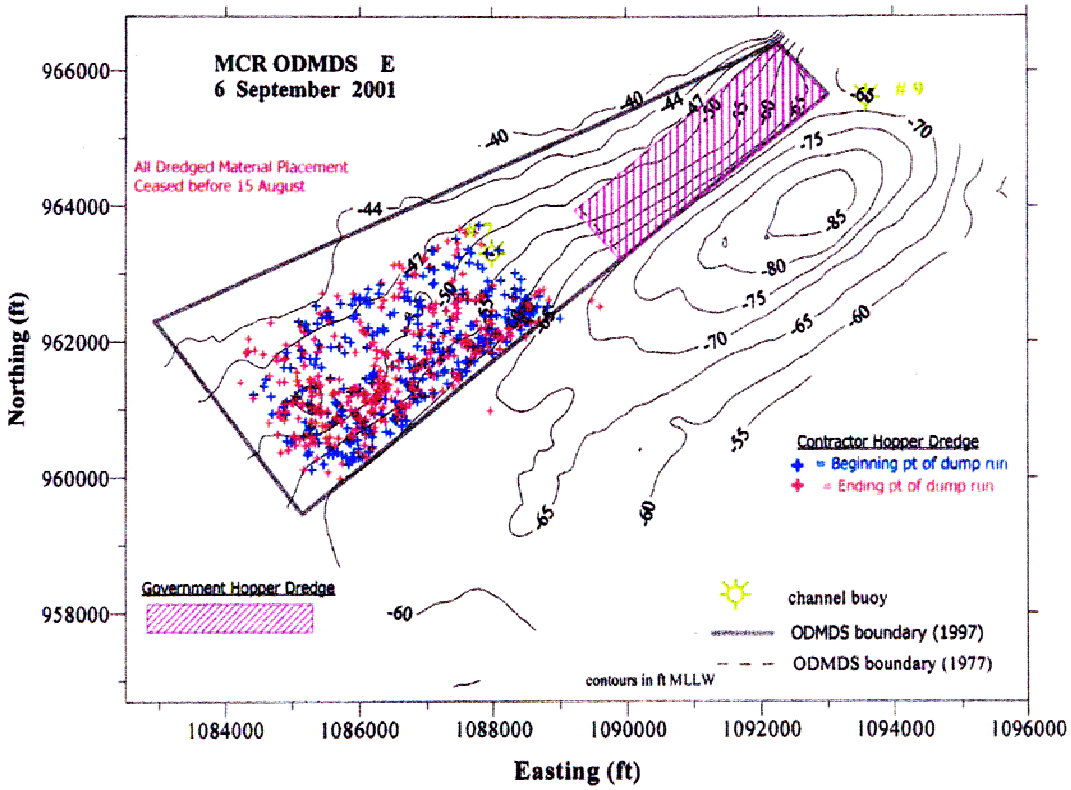
current dynamics play a significant role, especially along the northern portion of E2. Although no discharge occurred along the northern cells, a significant portion of this area nevertheless reached the plus five feet level. The use of modeling may be able to assist in the prediction of sediment transport and would be a good tool in optimizing site capacity in conjunction with the existing surveys.

Figure 4.b. Contract Disposal Site E in 2001.



Last, it was noted that portions of E2 exceeded the 5 foot limit after the completion of dumping at E2 (Figure 7). As in previous figures, the area exceeding the 5 foot management limit is outlined. However, Site E2 seems to be very well managed and with a few minor exceptions identified above, was at optimal use (given the management targets in place). As will be addressed in further detail in another section of the report, the Corps should address the issue of altering the 5 foot limit so that the government does not appear to be in non-compliance where there is no real safety issue.

Site E Placement in E1 (Eastern Zone). The eastern portion of Site E was used by the COE Dredge *Essayons*. In place of the cell approach used for the contract dredge, the Dredge *Essayons* received periodic directives on areas to avoid and had the same management objective of maximizing dispersion throughout the site and avoiding mounding. In interviews with the vessel masters, it was quite evident that the vessel